



ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT BANK

C-ESMPs and C-OHSMPs

Strengthening Occupational Health and
Safety in Infrastructure Projects

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PHOTO: SEMBCORP

Key objectives of the C-ESMP and C-OHSMP

Together, the plans convert project and contractual requirements into practical, site-level controls for contractor delivery.



C-ESMP and C-OHSMP OBJECTIVES

- Prevent, minimize and manage environmental and social risks and impacts
- Manage compliance with National laws and regulations, contractual requirements, E&S commitments and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)
- Translate the project ESMP and contract requirements into site-specific actions
- Manage construction activities safely to prevent and minimize occupational injuries, illnesses and fatalities
- Manage workforce, community and stakeholder interfaces consistently

WHY THESE PLANS MATTER

1 Implementation readiness

Reduces project delays, incidents and liabilities

3 Risk and harm prevention

Protect workers, communities and the environment while reducing incidents and disruption.

2 Clear accountability

Create an auditable basis for supervision, contractor performance monitoring and corrective action.

4 Contract and delivery assurance

Improves construction quality, operational discipline and stakeholder confidence.

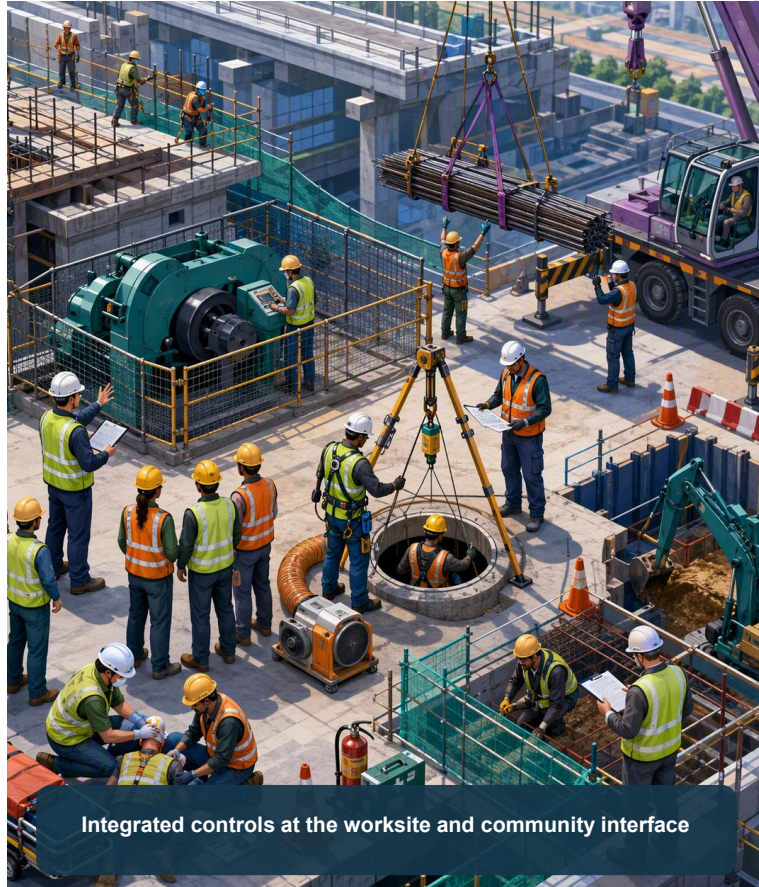
CORE MESSAGE

A plan is effective only when it is specific to the work and location, understood by the workforce, adequately resourced, implemented at site and updated as risks change.

Key components of a Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP)

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A site-specific implementation system translating project requirements and contractual commitments into controlled actions.



1 Project and Site Description



- Scope of works
- Construction methods
- Site layout and sensitive receptors
- Construction Schedule

2 Roles and Responsibilities



- Contractor management structure: Roles, resources and subcontractors
- Environmental, Social and Health & Safety Officer responsibilities
- GRM focal, Community liaison
- Supervision and reporting lines

3 E & S Risk Assessment



- Identification of key E&S risks and impacts
- For example, air emissions, dust, noise and vibrations, waste generation, worker safety, traffic impacts, GBV/SEAH/SH, labor influx, community health and safety, impacts on cultural heritage etc.

4 Mitigation measures



- Plans and procedures to manage identified risks
- For example, dust suppression, waste segregation and disposal, traffic management plan, OHS plans, CHS plan, Labor management plans, stakeholder engagement plans, grievance mechanisms etc.)

5 Monitoring and reporting



- E&S monitoring plan – Defines what is monitored, frequency, indicators/ parameters and thresholds, inspection schedules etc.
- Incident and Accident reporting procedures and management
- Training, audits and tracking corrective actions

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS



- Clear Accountability
- Regular Inspections
- Worker Awareness and Engagement
- Timely implementation of Corrective Actions

IMPLEMENTATION TEST Project-, site- and activity-specific; proportionate to risk; accepted before relevant works; updated when methods, risks or site conditions change.

Key components of a Contractor Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (C-OHSMP)



Safe work depends on layered controls and active supervision

1 Leadership & accountability



- Health and Safety Policy and Commitment from Contractor Leadership
- Safety objectives and targets
- Compliance obligations including legal requirements
- Roles, authority and subcontractor accountability

2 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)



- For example, work-at-height risks, electrical hazards, excavation and confined space risks, lifting operations, traffic and heavy equipment movement.

3 Risk Control Measures, Occupational Health and Welfare



- For example, Permit-to-work systems, Lockout/tagout procedures, Fall protection systems, Safe work method statements etc.
- Dust, noise, heat and chemical controls
- Health surveillance, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- First aid and welfare

4 Competence and Emergency Preparedness



- Fit-for-purpose, ready-to-implement Emergency response procedures (fires, landslides, flash floods, medical emergencies etc.) including clear Communication Protocols
- Training and competence – Site induction, Toolbox talks, Specialized operator certification etc.

5 Performance Monitoring



- Daily safety inspections
- Near-miss reporting
- Incident and accident reporting and investigation
- Corrective and preventive actions
- Safety KPIs: Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR), Inspection closure rate, Training completion etc.

6 Worker Engagement



- Toolbox meetings, Safety observations, Stop Work Authority
- Worker Grievance Mechanisms
- A Culture of Safety

WHAT IS KEY?

Creating a **CULTURE of SAFETY**. Clear indications from Senior leadership that Safety is a priority



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